

Archives

BIENNIAL FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE

Maryland Agricultural College

TO

EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor of Maryland,

AND

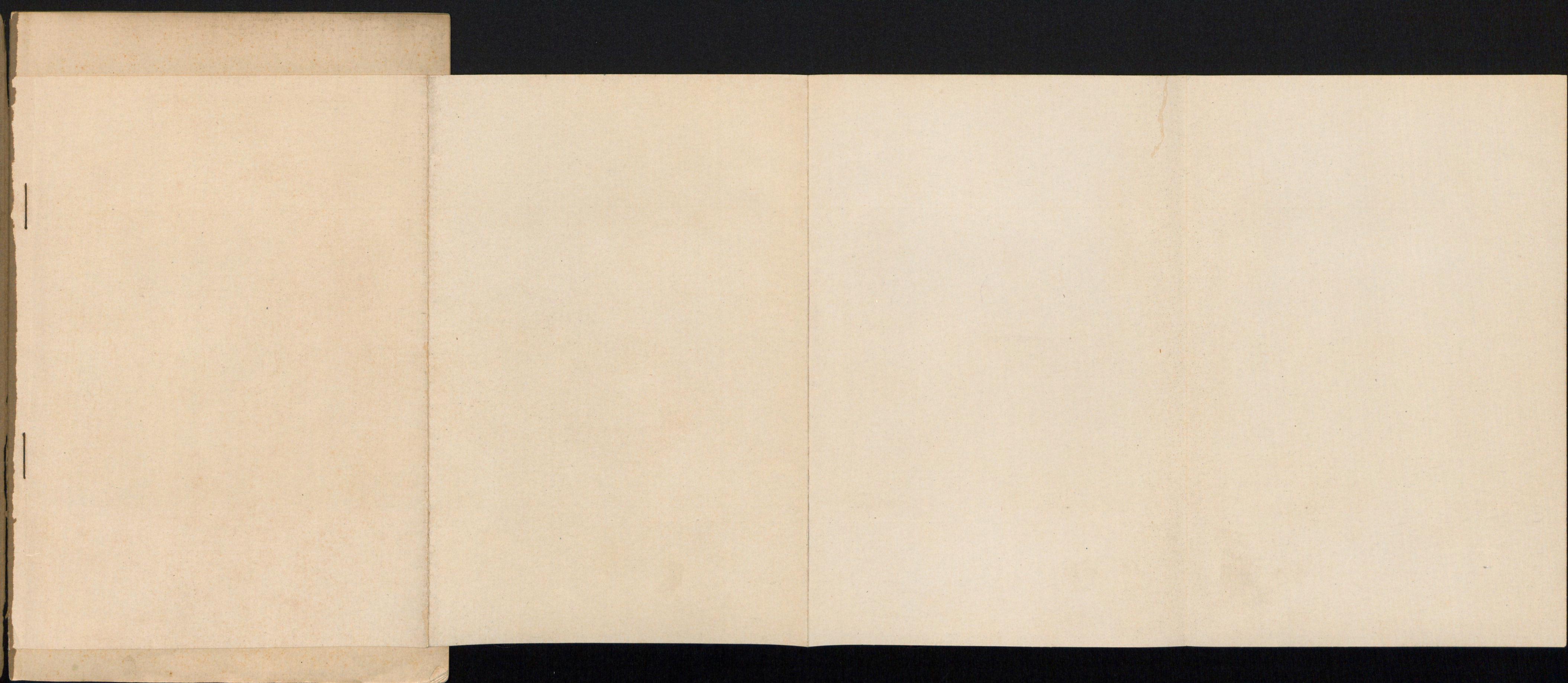
THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF
MARYLAND



FOR

THE SESSION OF 1906.

THOMAS & EVANS PRINTING CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.



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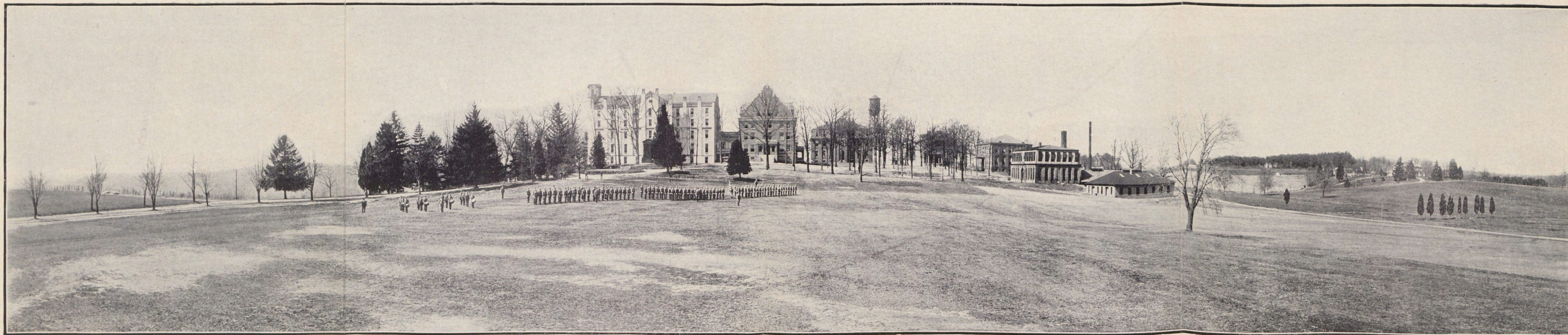
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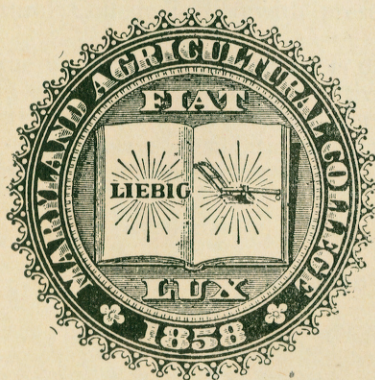


VIEW OF COLLEGE BARRACKS AND LABORATORIES AND CAMPUS.

1—Dormitory '59.
2—Dormitory and Administration '04.
3—Science Hall '02.
4—Round Barn.

5—Gymnasium and Library '92.
6—Chemical Department.
7—Mechanical Department.
8—Heat, Electric, Forge and Casting Plants.
9—President's Home.

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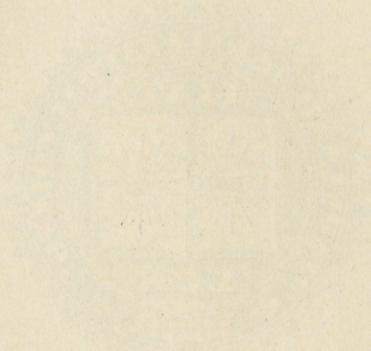
THOMAS & EVANS PRINTING CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF

OF THE



OF THE

COLLEGE PARK, MD., JANUARY 31st, 1906.

His Excellency, Edwin Warfield,

Governor of the State of Maryland, and

Members of the Maryland Legislature.

GENTLEMEN :

The following Report from the President and Treasurer of the Maryland Agricultural College is herewith presented for your consideration.

The scope of the work of this Institution is only partially realized by the Law-makers of the State. The Executive Committee of the Board most earnestly requests a careful consideration of this report, as it sets forth in detail the responsibilities assumed by the Board of Trustees and the manner in which these responsibilities are discharged.

Respectfully,

RICHARD S. HILL,

Chairman of Committee.

January 4th, 1906.

Hon. R. S. Hill,

Chairman Executive Committee of

Maryland Agricultural College.

SIR:

I have herewith the honor of submitting to the Executive Committee of the Maryland Agricultural College, through you, its Chairman, the Biennial Report of the College, to be transmitted by your Honorable Committee to His Excellency, Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland, and to the Maryland Legislature now in session in the City of Annapolis.

Respectfully,

R. W. SILVESTER,

President of the Maryland Agricultural College.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

At no period in the history of the world has agriculture received the same consideration which is extended to it today by the law-making powers of the world. In this respect the United States, as a whole, is in the advance guard in this great movement.

Maryland in this, as in many other great epoch-making periods of our national life, was the first in the field. In 1856, a body of Maryland planters conceived and brought forth an institution, whose vitalizing principle was the realization that scientific research was necessary to the orderly development of the vocation of agriculture.

To fully comprehend the breadth of vision of these pioneer workers, it is but necessary to read the preamble of the Charter which they secured from the Legislature of Maryland, as shown in Chapter 97, of the Laws of Maryland of 1856:

PREAMBLE.

An Act to establish and endow an Agricultural College in the State of Maryland.

WHEREAS, It has been represented to the Legislature, that certain wise and virtuous citizens are desirous of instituting and establishing in some convenient locality within this State, an Agricultural College and Model Farm, in which the youthful student may especially be instructed in those arts and sciences indispensable to successful agricultural pursuits; and

WHEREAS, It doth appear to this Legislature, that while the wise and learned in the present age hath cultivated with laudable industry, and applied with admirable success the arts and sciences to other pursuits, the most necessary, useful and honorable pursuits of agriculturists have so far been lamentably neglected; and

WHEREAS, It is the province and duty of the Legislature to encourage and aid the philanthropic citizens in their efforts to disseminate useful knowledge by establishing an Agricultural College and Model Farm, which shall, in addition to the usual course of scholastic training, particularly indoctrinate the youth of Maryland, theoretically and practically, in those arts and sciences, which with good manners and morals, shall enable them to subdue the earth and elevate the State to the lofty position its advantages in soil, climate, etc., and the moral and mental capacities of its citizens entitles it to attain.

This was the first effort in the Western Hemisphere to use scientific investigation for the advancement of the vocation of Agriculture.

This initiative was followed by the National Grants known as the "The First Morrill Act of 1862," "The Hatch Act of 1888," and the "Second Morrill Act of 1890." (See pages 15-19 of this pamphlet).

Today Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations exist in every State, Territory and Dependency of our great country. The power of these institutions is but slightly realized in Maryland. The work they are doing is far-reaching in its effect upon this great basic vocation of mankind. Maryland owes much to the pioneer spirit of her cultured planters, to whose initiative is due the present trend of scientific agriculture.

For illustration as to what is being done by other States for the development of their Colleges and Stations, in comparison to what Maryland is doing for hers, the reader is respectfully referred to page 20 of this pamphlet.

Notwithstanding the meagre support received by the College and Station of Maryland, as shown by these comparisons, they have made remarkable progress in the past fifteen years. This is evidenced from the following data taken from the records of this institution during this period.

- 1. **Average annual attendance for the 15 years preceding 1892, 50 students.**
- 2. **Average annual attendance for the 15 years following 1892, 165 students.**
- (B) 1. **Value of property in 1892, \$68,600.**
- 2. **Value of property in 1906, \$198,600.**
- (C) 1. **Value of facilities for instruction 1892, \$8,000.**
- 2. **Value of facilities for instruction 1906, \$56,000.**
- 1. **Money appropriated by State for buildings since 1892, \$113,866.**
- (D) 2. **Value of buildings erected since 1892, \$134,189.78.**
- (E) **Passage of State Fertilizer and Animal Food Inspection Law.**
- (F) **State Horticultural Law for the control of Insect Pests and Plant Diseases.**
- (G) **Farmers' Institute Law.**

Statements "B," "C," "D" and "E" (see pages 9-10-11-13), gives the sums of money appropriated for these several purposes and the channels of their expenditure, with other facts, showing the character of the work. Statement "A" (page 8), shows the receipts from students; from the United States Government Grants; from the State of Maryland; from Sundry Receipts, and from the board of Professors, with the expenditures of the money arising from these sources.

You will note the limitations fixed by the United States Government within which the funds made available by its Grants must be expended. (See pages 15 and 16). It is evident from this that the State of Maryland is expected to provide buildings and suitable quarters for students, laboratories, class-rooms and facilities for instruction, on such a scale as will justify the economical expenditure of the funds thus made available for the employment of a Faculty to instruct students in Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts and their allied branches.

Do Maryland conditions justify the support of such an Institution? There can be but one answer to the question, viz: An annual endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars to the educational system of the State from the National Government, would certainly justify an annual appropriation of \$15,000 on the part of the State and an additional appropriation from time to time for buildings and repairs, made necessary by the natural development of an Institution whose sole purpose is to train a man to enter the field of man's activities in which technical training is absolutely necessary for success.

Few of us realize that Maryland is an Agricultural State, from the mountains to the sea. In evidence of this assertion, it is desired to append some interesting agricultural statistics, which will demonstrate the accuracy of this statement:

SOME INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

	1890	1900	Increase in ten years.
Total acreage.....		6,310,400
Farm acreage.....	4,952,390	5,170,075	217,685
Farm acreage improved.....	3,412,908	3,516,352	103,444
Number of farms.....	40,798	46,012	5,214
Average acreage.....	121 acres	112.4 acres
Total population of Maryland.....	1,042,390	1,188,044	145,654
Total Population in Rural District.....	542,805	596,838	54,033
Value of lands, fences and buildings.....	\$175,058,550	\$175,178,310	\$119,760
“ “ implements and machinery.....	\$ 6,540,090	\$8,611,220	\$2,071,130
“ “ live stock.....	\$19,194,320	\$20,855,877	\$1,661,557
Total Invested capital on farms.....	\$200,792,960	\$204,645,407	\$3,852,447
“ value of farm products.....	\$26,443,364	\$43,823,419	\$17,380,055

Note that the capital invested by the farmers of Maryland has only increased one and one-half per cent. ($1\frac{1}{2}\%$), whereas, the annual output from the farms has increased sixty-five per cent. This can establish but one conclusion, viz: In the decade ending 1890, the influence of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations was just beginning to be felt by the farmers of Maryland. During the decade ending

1900, this influence had become a power in all matters relating to crop production and animal industry. The magnitude of this power can be appreciated by the results given.

STATEMENT "A".

COLLEGIATE WORK.

Jos. R. Owens, in Account with Maryland Agricultural College.

COLLEGE RECEIPTS.

United States Appropriation on hand July 1, '04.	\$	169	56	
United States Appropriation		20,000	00	
Interest on Land Script Fund		5,797	18	
Maryland's Appropriation		9,000	00	
Sundry Receipts		391	13	
Students Board and Fees		22,708	03	
Board of Professors and others		1,796	35	\$59,862 25

COLLEGE DISBURSEMENTS.

Pay of Officials and Employees	\$21,034	92	
Food	\$11,965	11	
Heat	3,244	31	
Light	676	98	
Laundry	727	18	
Cash returned Students	205	21	
Physician and Drugs	683	73	
Matron, Steward and Servants.....	3,162	21	
Water	217	69	
Supplies sold Students	654	37	21,586 79
Repairs and Refurnishings	\$	2,585	02
General Expenses		398	02
Advertising, Insurance and Taxes.....		1,769	79
College Educational Departments.....		2,658	94
Grounds and Campus		397	96
Postage		482	02
Lectures and Sunday Services		203	07
Trustees' Expenses		674	73
Library \$426.79, Telephone \$241.89.....		668	68
Gymnasium		219	20
* Unpaid Bills, due June 30, 1904.....		7,162	27
Cash Balance in hand July 1, 1904.....		20	84 \$59,862 25

*This indebtedness is due to a deficiency arising from the erection of buildings for which the State has made no appropriation.

STATEMENT "B".

STATE WORK.

Jos. R. Owens, in Account with the Maryland Agricultural College.

ACCOUNT OF ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

RECEIPTS.

Fertilizer Licenses	\$9,780 00	
Feed Licenses	600 00	\$10,380.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of State Chemist	\$ 1,800 00	
Salary of Associates	2,670 00	
Expenses in Chemical Laboratory.....	3,309 55	
General Expenses of College.....	2,156 45	
Unpaid Bills, due June 30, 1904.....	444 00	\$10,380 00

The farmers of the State spend over two and one-half millions of dollars in fertilizers annually. Another one million and a half for mixed feeds and by-products is spent for their stock. Such an outlay from the proceeds of their vocation needs the State's aid in giving them a guarantee of the quality of goods purchased. That the operation of this law is satisfactory to the farmers of the State is evidenced by a demand from them upon the *Chemical Department for 20,000 copies of the College Bulletin semi-annually*. August and February numbers of this Fertilizer Bulletin are herewith sent.

It will be noted that during the fall of 1904 and the spring of 1905, 2375 samples of fertilizers were collected by agents of the Chemical Department and 1200 of these were analyzed. It is gratifying to find so few of these goods below the guarantee given by the manufacturers.

Food samples collected by agents and employees of the Chemical Department number 270, and are found in Bulletin No. 28 and Bulletin No. 30, herewith enclosed.

Many of our farmers today, through information they have received from this Department, are as well qualified to discuss fertilizers and their values from analyses made as any fertilizer agent or commercial chemist. Thousands of farmers are students of these Bulletins, and use them in their purchases. You will note that any man of average intelligence can make comparisons with the goods of every dealer in the State, draw his conclusions and act accordingly.

STATEMENT "C".

STATE WORK.

Jos. R. Owens, in Account with the Maryland Agricultural College.

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash, July 1, 1904.....	\$ 3,652 88
State Appropriation	8,000 00
Sundry Receipts	43 39 \$11,696 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of State Officers.....	\$ 4,310 00
Expenses in Inspection of Orchards	4,895 82
Balance of cash, July 1, 1905.....	2,490 45 \$11,696 27

The balance shown of July 1, 1905, was for the support of the Department to October 1, 1905.

The Act creating this department was first passed at the session of the Legislature of 1896; was revised and amended by the session of 1898; and is to be found in its present form in the proceedings of the Legislature of 1898, Chapter 289.

Prior to the enactment of the law of 1896, "yellows" had found lodgment among the peach orchards of Maryland. On the Eastern Shore of the State many orchards had been abandoned, due to the attack of this disease. Following fast upon this calamity to the horticulturists of the State, an insect pest known as the San Jose scale, an importation from the Eastern Hemisphere, crossed the American continent from California and found a favorable nidus for procreation, and spread in our Eastern States. New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware were soon infested. It was plain that the orchardists of the State were now confronted by an insidious foe. Concerted effort was necessary if the orchards, and with them the vocation of Horticulture, were to be saved.

The law heretofore mentioned was passed and work was commenced by scientific men with the aid of practical and well-trained workers. As remedies for the insect, a solution in water of whale oil soap as a wash, kerosene emulsion as a spray, and fumigation of trees with hydrocyanic acid gas, under tents, were each in their turn tried,

with some saving effect. Finally, however, the lime, sulfur and salt mixture as a spray, has placed it in the power of every energetic and intelligent orchardist to control this pest, if he will follow this treatment in a manner to conform to the directions issued by the State officers of the State Horticultural Department.

In every section of the State local inspectors are appointed to inspect the orchards of their section, and report to the Department any failure on the part of orchardists to comply with the provisions of the law requiring all owners of orchards either to treat infested trees or to remove and burn them.

Among professional orchardists today there is no fear that they will be unable to control both the Yellows and Scale. They realize that it is perfectly possible to do this, and if not done by the owners they ask that such men be prevented from maintaining a centre of contagion and infection in their midst. Their position is a correct one and they should have the protection of the State in the enforcement of the law.

Nurseries are likewise inspected by this Department and certificates issued if their conditions are such as to justify the issuance. During the year 1905, forty nurseries in the State have been inspected and the necessity of selling NOTHING but stock free from every insect pest and plant disease is *strongly* insisted upon. Every commercial orchard in the State has been inspected, and these together with nursery stock have involved *the inspection of 1,512,863 trees.* The Department is not only engaged in this police work, but likewise much scientific investigation, teaching and correspondence. The mailing list now contains 18,000 names.

The Horticultural interest to be protected by the efficient management of this Department represents an annual value sold from the orchards, truck fields and vineyards of nearly eleven millions of dollars. The protection of this interest by the State from insect pests and plant diseases has cost the State one and one-fourteenth of one per cent. of the value of this product.

In Kent County, the point of most complete destruction of orchard interest by the yellows a few years ago, was found last year, by our agents, only one-fourth of one per cent. of Peach Yellows, showing that Kent orchardists are masters of the situation.

STATEMENT "D".

STATE WORK.

Jos. R. Owens, in Account with Maryland Agricultural College.

DEPARTMENT OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORK.

RECEIPTS.

Balance Cash July 1, 1904.....	\$	38	29
State Appropriation		6,000	00
		<hr/>	
		\$	6,038 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Director	\$ 1,200 00
Expenses of Meetings	2,579 49
Cash in hand, July 1, 1905	2,258 80 \$ 6,038 29

This cash balance is required to support the Department for the months of July, August and September. The College year is from July 1 to July 1, while the State year is from October 1 to October 1.

The law creating the Farmers' Institute was passed during the session of the Legislature of 1896. The Act creating it is found in the Laws of Maryland, page 135, Chapter 102.

This State work has been helpful in introducing into Maryland many new and progressive ideas from other States. The lectures of Van Alstyne of New York, of Wing on Alfalfa and Sheep Breeding, of Rice from New York on Poultry, and of Shamel of Illinois on Corn Breeding, have each and all left ideas which have found an abiding place in many minds on the farms of Maryland.

The railroad and steamboat lines appreciate the value of Institutes held in the sections through which they pass. This is evidenced by the Western Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad furnishing free transportation and a special train to convey Institute workers to points on their roads, for the purpose of carrying the principles of scientific agriculture to their patrons. *The managers of these roads realize that it pays them to educate the people engaged in agricultural pursuits.* So fully has this been demonstrated in the West and in the Dominion of Canada, that the public carriers of these sections, during the month of June, conduct free excursions from the farms of the different sections of the Province to the grounds of the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, for the purpose of having their patrons witness the success which attends the application of science to seed selection, breeding, planting, culture, harvesting and marketing of crops, as well as the breeding, feeding and care of all forms of live stock.

We look to an early appreciation of this business principle on the part of all railroad and steamboat lines in Maryland.

On the Western Maryland Special, 1138 patrons were met.

On the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad Special, 969 patrons were met.

During the Institute session of 1905, 5694 patrons were met.

STATEMENT "E".

EASTERN BRANCH OF MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR
COLORED POPULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance Cash in hand July 1, 1904.....	\$ 116 58
United States Appropriation	5,000 00 \$ 5,116 58

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of Teachers.....	\$ 4,675 08
Text Books and Material for Instruction.....	421 47
Cash in Hand, July 1, 1905.....	20 03 \$ 5,116 58

The Second Morrill Act provides in its First Section (see page 17), that "no money shall be paid out under this Act to any State or Territory for the support and maintenance of a College where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such College separately for white and colored students, shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this Act, if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth."

Now, the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College made a division of the funds arising from this Act between the colored and the white population on the basis of the division of State funds for public education.

Therefore, twenty per cent. of the \$25,000, or \$5,000 annually, is set aside for the training of the colored population of Maryland, and the said five thousand dollars is placed to the credit of the "Princess Anne Academy," now known as the Eastern Branch of the Maryland Agricultural College, located at Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland.

While the Trustees of the Agricultural College reserve the five thousand dollars inviolate for the use of the said Institution, they reserve at the same time, the right to pay out this money only upon the

order of the agent of said Institution, when such expenditure comes within the limitations of said Act. This could not be otherwise, as the warrant conveying the funds to the State of Maryland is made out to the Maryland Agricultural College, and said corporation is responsible for the expenditure of the full sum to the National Government. The President or some other officer of the Maryland Agricultural College makes an annual visit of inspection to the Institution. On the occasion of the last visit, work was in evidence which seemed to indicate that the spirit and letter of the law was being complied with so far as the expenditure of the said five thousand dollars was concerned.

STATEMENT "F".

THE DEFICIENCY OF INTEREST ON FIRST MORRILL ACT.

The First Morrill Act appropriated public lands to each of the States of the National Government for the purpose of organizing Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges in their borders. The appropriation of land was made on the basis of representation in the National Congress; so many acres for each Representative in the National Government. The proceeds of this sale of these lands was to be accepted by the States as a permanent endowment for the said Institutions, the State to become responsible for the same, being preserved undiminished, and further to guarantee an income on the endowment of at least five per cent. (See First Morrill Act in this pamphlet, Section 4, page 15).

The State of Maryland sold her lands for \$115,943.60 and for years kept these funds invested so as to produce at least the income required. The endowment is now invested at three per cent. The Legislature of 1904 provided for the deficiency of two per cent.

It becomes necessary, at this time, to again make such provision. In accepting this trust, the State of Maryland accepts its accompanying obligations. Should the Legislature fail to make provision for this interest, the United States Government would no doubt withdraw its endowment.

\$115,943.60 at two per cent. interest amounts to \$2,318.97; wherefore, an appropriation to the Maryland Agricultural College of \$2,318.97 for the years of 1907 and 1908 is necessary, to provide against a breach of contract on the part of the State. Your attention is especially called to the matter and it is recommended that an annual appropriation be made to cover this deficiency by this Legislature at its present session.

GENERAL UNITED STATES ACT

IN RELATION TO

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

THE LAND-GRANT ACT OF 1862.—OR “FIRST MORRILL ACT.”

(United States Statutes, Vol. 12, Chap. 130, P. 503.)

An Act donating Public Lands to the Several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That there be granted to the Several States, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: provided, that no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted: That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one quarter of a section: * * * said scrip to be sold by said States and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. * * *

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted: That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid, by the States to which the lands are apportioned and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for SHALL BE INVESTED IN STOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THE STATES, OR SOME OTHER SAFE STOCKS, YIELDING NOT LESS THAN FIVE PER CENTUM UPON THE PAR VALUE OF SAID STOCK; AND THAT THE MONEYS SO INVESTED SHALL CONSTITUTE A PERPETUAL FUND, THE CAPITAL OF WHICH SHALL REMAIN FOREVER UNDIMINISHED (EXCEPT SO FAR AS MAY BE PROVIDED IN SECTION FIFTH OF THIS ACT), AND THE INTEREST OF WHICH SHALL BE INVIOLEABLY APPROPRIATED BY EACH STATE, WHICH MAY TAKE AND CLAIM THE BENEFIT OF THIS ACT, TO THE ENDOW-

MENT, SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF AT LEAST ONE COLLEGE WHERE THE LEADING OBJECT SHALL BE, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts.

FIRST. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes named in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

SECOND. NO PORTION OF SAID FUND, NOR THE INTEREST THEREON, SHALL BE APPLIED, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, UNDER ANY PRETENCE WHATEVER, TO THE PURCHASE, ERECTION, PRESERVATION, OR REPAIR OF ANY BUILDING OR BUILDINGS.

THIRD. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years, at least not less than one college as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

FOURTH. An annual report is to be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; and one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

SIXTH. No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Approved July 2, 1862.

[PUBLIC—NO. 249.]

An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sales of public lands, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established, or which may be hereafter established in accordance with an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of one thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE APPLIED ONLY TO INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, THE MECHANIC ARTS, THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND VARIOUS BRANCHES OF MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, NATURAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR APPLICATIONS IN THE INDUSTRIES OF LIFE, AND TO THE FACILITIES FOR SUCH INSTRUCTION: PROVIDED, THAT NO MONEY SHALL BE PAID OUT UNDER THIS ACT TO ANY STATE OR TERRITORY FOR THE SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF A COLLEGE WHERE A DISTINCTION OF RACE OR COLOR IS MADE IN THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS, BUT THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF SUCH COLLEGES SEPARATELY FOR WHITE AND COLORED STUDENTS SHALL BE HELD TO BE A COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT IF THE FUNDS RECEIVED IN SUCH STATE OR TERRITORY BE EQUITABLY DIVIDED AS HEREINAFTER SET FORTH: Provided, That in any State in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may be hereafter established, and is now aided by such State from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled,

or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the act to which this act is an amendment, the Legislature of such State may propose and report to the Secretary of the Interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act between one college for white students and one institution for colored students established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the provisions in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

SEC. 2. That the sums hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of colleges shall be annually paid on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the State or Territorial treasurer, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State or Territory to receive the same, who shall, upon the order of the trustees of the college, or the institution for colored students, immediately pay over said sums to the treasurers of the respective colleges or other institutions entitled to receive the same AND SUCH TREASURERS SHALL BE REQUIRED TO REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER OF EACH YEAR, A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT SO RECEIVED AND OF ITS DISBURSEMENT. The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purpose of said grants: Provided, That payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. THAT IF ANY PORTION OF THE MONEYS RECEIVED BY THE DESIGNATED OFFICER OF THE STATE OR TERRITORY FOR THE FURTHER AND MORE COMPLETE ENDOWMENT, SUPPORT, AND MAINTENANCE OF COLLEGES, OR OF INSTITUTIONS FOR COLORED STUDENTS, AS PROVIDED IN THIS ACT, SHALL, BY ANY ACTION OR CONTINGENCY BE DIMINISHED OR LOST, OR BE MISAPPLIED, IT SHALL BE REPLACED BY THE STATE OR TERRITORY TO

WHICH IT BELONGS, AND UNTIL SO REPLACED NO SUBSEQUENT APPROPRIATION SHALL BE APPORTIONED OR PAID TO SUCH STATE OR TERRITORY; AND NO PORTION OF SAID MONEYS SHALL BE APPLIED, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, UNDER ANY PRETENSE WHATEVER, TO THE PURCHASE, ERECTION, PRESERVATION OR REPAIR OF ANY BUILDING OR BUILDINGS. An annual report by the president of each of said colleges shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Secretary of the Interior, regarding the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information in relation to its receipts and expenditures, its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their costs and results, and such other industrial and economical statistics as may be regarded as useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free to all other colleges further endowed under this act.

SEC. 4. That on or before the first day of July in each year, after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State and Territory whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for colleges, or of institutions for colored students, under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of the interior shall withhold a certificate from any State or Territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress, in order that the State or Territory may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of the Interior. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be converted into the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to Congress the disbursements which have been made in all the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

SEC. 6. Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal, any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 30, 1890.

State or Territory.	State Aid.	
	1904	1905
	Appropriation for current expenses.	Appropriation for current expenses.
Alabama (Auburn).....	\$24,321.43	\$15,848.02
Alabama (Normal) Colored.....		4,000.00
Arizona.....	21,998.68	17,113.85
Arkansas (Fayetteville).....	58,582.63	14,590.00
Arkansas (Pine Bluff) Colored.....	5,025.00	3,789.00
California.....		359,000.00
Colorado.....	75,410.21	59,592.89
Connecticut.....	20,425.00	15,000.00
Delaware (Newark).....		
Delaware (Dover).....		
Florida (Lake City).....	45,863.02	
Florida (Tallahassee) Colored.....	1,000.00	2,000.00
Georgia (Athens).....		
Georgia (College).....		8,000.00
Idaho.....	21,500.00	21,500.00
Illinois.....	250,000.00	175,000.00
Indiana.....	70,363.80	66,950.00
Iowa.....	80,000.00	60,000.00
Kansas.....	40,000.00	30,000.00
Kentucky (Lexington).....		
Kentucky (Frankfort).....	8,000.00	8,000.00
Louisiana (Baton Rouge).....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Louisiana (New Orleans).....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Maine.....	20,000.00	25,000.00
Maryland (College Park).....	9,000.00	9,000.00
Maryland (Princess Anne) Colored.....		
Massachusetts (Amherst).....	21,000.00	33,000.00
Massachusetts (Boston).....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Michigan.....		660,000.00
Minnesota.....	187,029.68	187,518.00
Mississippi (Agricultural College).....	65,946.36	48,272.41
Mississippi (Westside) Colored.....	8,000.00	8,000.00
Missouri (Columbia).....	174,078.62	11,500.00
Missouri (Jefferson City).....	22,175.00	22,175.00
Montana.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Nebraska.....	40,000.00	37,250.00
Nevada.....	15,207.23	21,250.00
New Hampshire.....	10,500.00	10,500.00
New Jersey.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
New Mexico.....	13,456.66	5,652.10
New York.....		
North Carolina (Raleigh).....	10,000.00	10,000.00
North Carolina (Greensboro) Colored.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
North Dakota.....	29,178.82	26,592.02
Ohio.....		229,463.11
Oklahoma (Stillwater).....	16,721.50	6,603.03
Oklahoma (Langston).....	17,317.98	17,000.00
Oregon.....	6,169.05	13,434.94
Pennsylvania.....	52,000.25	42,228.87
Rhode Island.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
South Carolina (Clemson College).....	127,437.44	85,200.00
South Carolina (Orangeburg) Colored.....		
South Dakota.....	31,500.00	26,500.00
Tennessee.....		
Texas (College Station).....	60,000.00	25,000.00
Texas (Prairieview).....	20,500.00	20,500.00
Utah.....	32,650.00	26,000.00
Vermont.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Virginia (Blacksburg).....	29,999.99	40,000.00
Virginia (Hampton).....		
Washington.....	55,000.00	55,000.00
West Virginia (Morgantown).....	90,049.94	97,050.00
West Virginia (Institute).....	11,600.00	1,600.00
Wisconsin.....	327,000.00	289,000.00
Wyoming.....	10,497.27	22,175.20
Total.....	2,332,485.56	2,469,848.44
Average annual appropriation for Current Expenses of all states for their Agricultural Colleges.....	35,884.00	37,997.00
Maryland annual appropriation for Current Expenses.....	9,000.00	9,000.00

In view of these comparisons can the law-making power of the State expect those to whom it has entrusted the management of the affairs of the Maryland Agricultural College to show results comparable to those which are in evidence in other States, when so meagre a State Appropriation has been made for conducting the affairs of their State Agricultural College?



In the first place, the Commission has the honor to inform you that the report of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was adopted by the Commission on the 15th of June, 1893, and which was published in the form of a report on the 1st of July, 1893, is now being printed in the form of a book, and will be ready for sale in a few days.



